

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IV.

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1889.

No. 31.


Business Directory.

QU'APPELLE.


QUEEN'S HOTEL,
McIntosh Bros., Proprietors.
LELAND HOUSE,
Love & Raymond, Proprietors.
S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.
J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
General Merchant.
G. H. V. BULYEA,
Insurance and General Agent, Dealer in Flour and Feed, Furniture, etc.
W. M. BRYDON,
Chemist and Druggist.
P. E. DURST,
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
FRANK AMAS,
Agent for Royal Silverware Co. Orders taken for any article of silverware and delivered at lowest prices.
W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meat, Sausages, etc.
R. HOCKLEY,
Tonsorial Artist. Agent for Manufacturers, Life and Accident Insurance Co.
A. McKENZIE,
Baker, Dealer in Fruit, Confectionery, etc.
J. G. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor.
JAMES WEIDMAN,
Book and Job Printer and Publisher.
J. B. MILLIKEN & Co.,
Harness and Saddlery.
S. H. COLLINS,
Boots and Shoes.
D. H. McVILLAN, & BRO.,
Qu'Appelle Roller Mills.
J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.
H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfit always on hand.
A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.
THOMSON & NELSON,
Forwarders and Dealers in Building Material.
J. H. MACCAUL,
Lumber Merchant and Insurance Agent.
A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.
J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor, Builder, etc.
J. BURGHALL & SONS,
Builders & Contractors.
LEESON & SCOTT,
Prince Albert Mail Stn. Leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.
R. JOHNSTON,
Livery, Feed and Sled Stable.
J. DOOLITTLE,
Dealer in Bricks.
J. McEWEN,
General Blacksmith.
FRANK MARWOOD,
General Blacksmith.
J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.
CANADA N. W. LAND CO.,
Local Gordon Agent.
E. WISMER,
Dynamite, Dealer in Nerves and Tinware.
J. R. BUNN,
Contractor in Plastering, Kalsomining, Brickwork, Stone-work, etc.
E. J. WEIDMAN,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Sewing and Sewing Machines.
LESLIE GORDON,
APPROPRIATE, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR MANITOBA, &c.
Agent for Canada North West Land Co. and Qu'Appelle Town Site.
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE, MONEY TO LEND, QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
R. DUNDAS STRONG, B.A.,
LATE OF SUTHERLAND COURT, ENGLAND,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Advocate for North West Territories,
Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.
W. SYME REIDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses
AND INSURANCE AGENT.
Box 42.
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.
G. S. DAY, J. ON,
1. J. ON. Auctioneer.
For the North-West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my office, or at the Progress Office.
QU'APPELLE.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND
CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
DENTAL SURGEON.
QU'APPELLE.
OFFICE on Main street, Qu'Appelle.
REGINA.
DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.


Public Notice.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order that sittings of the Supreme Court for the Judicial District of Western Assiniboia shall be held within the said District at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the days and at the places following:

REGINA.
The Third Tuesday in the months of March, June and December in each and every year.
MOOSE JAW.
The Second Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.
SWIFT CURRENT.
The Third Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.
QU'APPELLE STATION.
The First Tuesday in the months of April and October in each and every year.
PORT QU'APPELLE.
The First Tuesday in the months of May and November in each and every year.
By Command,
R. B. GORDON,
Lieutenant Governor's Office,
Regina, N. W. T.,
Tuesday, 2nd April, 1889.


NOTICE
Is hereby given that all communication in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. Dewdney as Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All Officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

UNDER the provisions of

BY-LAW NO. 115

Of the Council: All persons carrying on the calling of a Keeper of a

BILLIARD, POOL or BAGATE TABLE.

In the Municipality of South Qu'Appelle will require a license under the provisions of said By-law.
Application to be made with the Clerk.
By order,
A. M. McLANE,
Clerk.
Qu'Appelle, May 11, 1889.

Sale of Farm Lands AND TOWN PROPERTY.
In Assiniboia, N. W. T.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Now offered for the disposal of the above.

Owners wishing to Realize
Are requested to send full particulars of property with lowest selling prices to
C. E. CULLEN,
Or R. DUNDAS STRONG, Advocate,
Qu'Appelle Station, N. W. T.

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress by our own correspondents.

INDIAN HEAD.

Several varieties of Russian and Siberian crab apples are in full leaf, and cherry trees are in full blossom. The small fruits are also in flower, as are the varieties of native fruits.

At a meeting of the municipal council held on the 22nd prox., the plans for the town hall were accepted. Tenders for the erection of the same are called for in this issue of THE PROGRESS.

The fine showers have improved the growing crops, which now look splendid. The prospects thus far are most encouraging, and those farmers who have doubled their usual acreage are smiling.

A very practical and useful lecture was delivered the evening of the 22nd prox. in the Presbyterian church by the Rev. John Ferry. It was the first of a series on church work. The "Sabbath School" was specially treated with, and the lecture was enjoyed by a fair-sized audience.

Business is very good and the town is lively, owing to the large number of workmen staying here, who are working on the buildings and also on the experimental farm. The buildings on the farm are fast approaching completion. The stone work of the large cattle shed and barn will be finished about next Tuesday.

WOLSELEY.

The morning of the 24th was celebrated here by a well contested baseball match between two teams of the local boys. The evening was celebrated by the opening of the Orange Hall. A fair audience gathered to hear the talent of a few local and neighboring gentlemen, and to partake of the good tea provided afterwards in the school room. Senator Purdy took the chair and delivered a lengthy and instructive speech at the conclusion.

On the morning of the 22nd Mrs. Hulbert, who was about two years ago a resident of the Wolseley district, but removed with her family to Anthracite, died at the residence of Mr. Biden. She was on her way to Ontario intending to be under medical attendance there, but train travelling proved to be fatiguing, and she with the son and daughter got off at Wolseley. The large number of friends at the service in the church and at the grave proved how much she was beloved for her Christian character and life.

GRENFELL.

Crops in this district are all that can be desired and seeding is finished. We have had very fine rains and the prospects are exceedingly cheering. Business in general is very brisk.

The Queen's birthday is being observed in a quiet way here. The cricket team had a scratch match, but the majority of the young people spent the day in the Valley, and at a picnic on the banks of the Qu'Appelle.

We have in this neighborhood a curiosity that will put P. T. Barnum in the shade. It is a young dog eleven weeks old and it has only two legs. It has no front legs nor appearance of any, but will stand erect on hind legs and is commencing to walk. It is the property of J. S. Dickson and certainly is a living curiosity. It can be seen at any time at his residence. The dog is perfect in every other way. Who can beat it?

KATEPWE.

Mr. St. Dennis has a fast pony; a very fast pony.

Mr. MacLellan has fine rhubarb in large quantity.

Potatoes are nearly all planted; the acreage is smaller than usual.

The high winds did much less damage to grain than was anticipated.

The weather has been good for crops and all kinds of grain is looking well.

Mr. Johnston says the Government Indians are remarkably well cared for and apparently he has no sympathy with those who report starvation and deprivation for the eastern papers.

ELLISBORO.

At Spring Lake Farm, on the 21st inst., Mr. William Chew, Jr., and Miss Annie Elizabeth, only daughter of A. R. Williams, Esq., of Mold, Wales, G. B., were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Mr. Baker, M.A., Grenfell. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few friends after which a large company assembled and spent the evening in the most pleasing manner. Mr. and Mrs. Chew have the best wishes of the whole community for their future happiness and welfare.

WHITEWOOD.

Mr. C. Baldwin's and Mr. Biggin's houses are well under way, and will soon be completed.

After an absence of over a year Mr. Carter has returned, bringing this time his wife and three children, and means to settle down to farming.

Messrs. McAuley and Higginbottom have opened their branch store at Esterhazy. Mr. McAuley attends there four days per week, from Tuesday to Friday inclusive.

Mr. Higginbottom, Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton have returned from England looking well after their long trip. Miss E. McLaugh and Mrs. Christie are expected to arrive on Friday next.

At a meeting of the Liberal-Conservative association here on the 18th inst., three delegates were appointed to attend the general meeting to be held in Broadway. Nothing else of importance transpired.

A good many persons here were shocked at the awful death of Major Short, of "B" battery. They join in mourning the loss, not only to his family, but to the whole country of such a gallant, courageous and much respected officer.

The Whitewoodites are anxious to know when the immigration buildings are to be built, and if this year? No doubt the Government will soon advertise for tenders, as Mr. Vass, of Esterhazy, is no sluggard, and will do all he can to push matters to incoming settlers to the colony, for whom it is mainly required.

CRESCENT LAKE.

A couple of our young friends have invested in a fine driving team last week.

Our boys went to Saltcoats to play a friendly game of cricket on the 11th prox. and got badly beat, but they have not lost heart yet as they have tried to get the return match played at Crescent, Saltcoats' evidently not being very anxious to play it now.

Now comes our turn to feel proud, as four of Saltcoats' best cricket players paid us a visit, on Friday evening, the 17th prox., and got as badly left as our boys did on the 11th at cricket; 63 games were played; score, Crescent 33, Saltcoats 18, drawn 12.

WAPPELLA.

Mrs. Andrew Morrison has presented her husband with another boy.

Jews are coming in here pretty fast, but instead of farming they at once start peddling.

G. H. Morrison sprained his ankle in the tug of war, Wapella vs. Farmers. The farmers won the tug.

The weather has been everything that could be desired all spring with the exception of to-day, when for about five minutes it hailed.

Queen's birthday was observed in good shape, quite a number being in from the country to witness the sports and take part in the dance. Mr. Delbridge won the trotting race and W. Tudge won the running race easily. Running, jumping, tug of war, etc., filled up a good days sport. Quite a number of Moosomin people were here and must have went away satisfied as that is where the money went.

MOOSOMIN.

Mr. Chas. Doran, of Brandon, paid Moosomin a visit on Saturday last.

Justice Wetmore, of this place, left for Saltcoats on Saturday last on official business.

Farmers who have wheat to sell are feeling rather sore now, as the price of No. 1 hard is but 60c. at present.

Mrs. Robert Millar has returned from a three months' visit to her former home, New Edinburgh. Mrs. Millar was accompanied by her mother, who will remain here for some time.

James Harris, of the Queen's Hotel, was arrested this week by the police while driving into town from Elkhorn with three bottles of whiskey on his person. Harris was fined \$50 and costs, and the horse and buggy, the property of J. Inglis, livery man, was confiscated. The revenue received by the police department this spring in the above manner has been quite large.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Aid society also gave a picnic in a grove near the town, where a great number were assembled, and a handsome amount of cash was realized by the society. About twenty citizens spent the day at Virden. The sports committee have now \$1,000 raised by subscription towards the sports here on July 1 and 2, which promises to be an interesting time for Moosominites.

The Queen's birthday was celebrated by Moosomin citizens in a very quiet but enjoyable manner. All places of business were closed. About 150 people attended a picnic and cricket match given by Mr. T. Gilman of Sunview farm, on the beautiful banks of Pipestone Creek. After a sumptuous spread was disposed of, a match was played between the married and single men, resulting in a victory for the latter.

BATTLEFORD.

Saskatchewan Herald.

J. A. Fraser was the recipient of a nice collection of flowers and shrubs from Halifax, N.S. They stood their journey of five thousand miles well and got here in good order.

As soon as the necessary material can be procured building operations will be begun on the new wing to be added to the Industrial School. The work will be carried on under the supervision of Mr. John Gately, the master carpenter of the institution. The proposed addition will be for the reception of girls. There have been completed a dormitory 200 feet which will give room for some date twenty more boys.

The Qu'Appelle Progress
IS A STRAIGHT.
PROHIBITION PAPER
Making the Cause of First Political
Importance.
Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.
FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1889.

IS PROHIBITION A FAILURE?

So say the saloon-keepers, and yet it never fails to alarm them. It excites their vengeance as nothing else does. They hate it. They pour out their money freely to fight it. They howl about it, and abuse everybody that advocates it. Are they making all this fuss about a ghost, or a figment, or an imaginary dream of a few fanatics? If there is nothing in prohibition, if it has no power, if it can not pinch them, if it is always a failure, why do they get so excited over it and work so hard against it?

A few things should be considered:

1. No law will enforce itself.
2. No law can be called a failure because it does not stop every offence it was intended to suppress. All laws have more or less violations under them, and some which are never detected and punished.
3. Is civilization a failure because some people within the area of civilized countries are not civilized?
4. Is education a failure because so much illiteracy exists even in communities where our schools are established and maintained?
5. Is Christianity a failure because so many evils exist in Christian communities which are contrary to Christianity?
6. Nor is prohibition a failure because there is more or less clandestine liquor selling where it exists.
7. This is certain, that prohibition cripples the liquor traffic more effectively than other form of legislation.
8. Besides, prohibition puts society in the right attitude in respect to the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

"Wherever Prohibition has been given a trial, sustained by public sentiment and enforced by honest officials, there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the people. Newspapers controlled by liquor interests are ever ready to proclaim that there is more drunkenness in Kansas under prohibitory law than there ever was under license. The testimony of two Governors and one of the leading papers of the State would seem to tell a very different story. A decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness and crime during the past year of over 80 per cent. is the very best refutation of the slander. Prohibition in Kansas has become a fixture and no political party there has the nerve to even agitate the question of re-submission to the people. This is in part accounted for by the fact that in Kansas those who are the greatest sufferers from the curse of intemperance—the women—are permitted to vote, and nine-tenths of them vote one way on the issue between the home and the saloon."

—*Journal of United Labor.*

NEVER, NO NEVER.

Two more proofs of the failure of Prohibition are just at hand. The great brewery at Leavenworth, Kansas, which has hitherto been running in defiance of the law was compelled to close amidst the rejoicing of the people. 2. Saloon-keeper Fort Dodge, Iowa, rose up in her majesty and elected, after the most hotly-contested election ever held there, an anti-saloon mayor, and the liquor-sellers acknowledge the futility of further resistance. Now, both of these were places where the Bacchantes and the Gargantuan and the Whiskeyites, and all the other tribes of the Gargantuan boasted that Prohibition could never be enforced—never!—Cincinnati, O., *Christian Standard.*

"I challenge any man who understands the nature of ardent spirits, and yet, for the sake of gain, continues to be engaged in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in murder."—Lyman Beecher, D. D.

ANTI-PROHIBITION DEVICES.

There are many ingenious devices to evade the prohibitory liquor laws. One of these in Iowa, near Mount Pleasant, was the erection of a shanty, with a board partition, making therein one large room and one smaller one on the other side. A barrel was set in the partition and the customer could deposit his money and get his drinks without seeing the man in the other room. This made it possible for the customer to swear that he did not see the liquor seller and did not know who he was. A telegram of the 9th ult. mentions that under the ruling of Judge Travers, the proprietor of this shanty is now in jail serving a sentence of four months. He is probably persuaded that prohibition really does prohibit!

SHE HAD A WORD OR TWO TO SAY.

A fast young man decided to make to a young lady a formal offer of his hand and his heart—all he was worth—hoping for a cordial reception. He cautiously prefaced his declaration with a few questions, for he had no intention of throwing himself away. "Did she love him well enough to live in a cottage with him? Was she a good cook? Did she think it a wife's duty to make a home happy? Would she consult his tastes and wishes concerning her associates in life? Was she economical? Could she make her own clothes, etc."

The young lady said that before she answered his questions, she would assure him of some negative virtues she possessed. She never drank, smoked, or chewed; never owed a bill to her landlady or tailor; never stayed out all night playing billiards; never lounged on the street corners and ogled at giddy girls; never "stood in" with the boys for cigars and wine suppers. "Now," said she, rising indignantly, "I am assured by those who know that you do all these things, and it is rather absurd for you to expect all the virtues in me, while you do not possess any yourself. I can never be your wife" and she bowed him out and left him on the cold door-step, a madder if not a wiser man.—*Health Journal.*

THE CIGARETTE EYE.

A New York oculist says the greatest enemy to the eyes of young men is the cigarette. Recently a disease has appeared among smokers which is dangerous, and after careful investigation the best authorities, who for a long time were at a loss to understand this peculiar malady, have traced it to the small paper covered tobacco sticks. It is now known as the "cigarette eye" and can be cured only by long treatment. Its symptoms are dimness and film-like gathering over the eye, which appears and disappears at intervals.

A physician, satisfied that there was death in that form of tobacco, had a cigarette analyzed. The result was a startling one. The tobacco was found to be strongly impregnated with opium; while the wrapper, which was warranted to be rice paper, was proven to be the most ordinary quality of paper, whitened with arsenic, the two poisons combined being present in sufficient quantities to create in the smoker the habit of using opium without his being aware of it, and which craving can only be satisfied by an incessant consumption of cigarettes.—*Ex.*

Five thousand singers are to take part in the concert at the temperance fete in the Crystal Palace at London on the 9th of July.

Bishop Temple, of England, finds that wherever the ministers of religion are themselves total abstainers they usually gain enormously in the influence which they exercise over the masses of the people in all they have to do.

"Public writers," says the *British Medical Journal* of May 16th, 1874, "are always insisting upon the need of pure air and sanitary regulations, who yet fail to see the important fact that the use of alcohol violates both conditions."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Shige Kusida, a young Japanese lady who has been doing successful temperance work among her own people, is to be sent to the United States to study the methods there.

Intemperance lays the foundation of many insidious and painful disorders, and often produces a sad and premature eclipse of the brightest intellectual powers. It brutalizes husbands, murders wives, beggars orphans, fires the assassin's brain to kill his fellow man, fills our gaols, penitentiaries, lunatic asylums, the gallows, and hell itself with its victims of despair.

The *Folkstone (Eng.) News* says: "Some time since a local guardian, while speaking with the master of the Elham Union on the importance of Temperance, asked the question, 'Have you any inmates who are total abstainers?' He replied, 'Before I came to this workhouse I was several years governor of a prison, and I have been master of this workhouse nearly twenty years, I do not remember at any time to have had a total abstainer under my charge.'"

The coroner of Liverpool says he began as a moderate drinker, and he used to go up and down the country persuading people not to take too much drink; but he was not satisfied either with himself or his success, so he tried the teetotal plan and was much more useful to his hearers. He is turned 61, is busy from morning to night, sits in a crowded court, but enjoys excellent health. The terrible lives he has to review make him an abstainer, but he finds that physically, mentally and spiritually he is a better man for the change.

Dr. F. R. Lees in his prize essay on the liquor traffic says: "It is certain that two millions of persons are constantly in charge of the police, the cause being recognized drunkenness alone; not to speak of private drinking, which is four times as great, and ten times as bad in effects on domestic life; and shows by the statistics of crime, many families living in a condition where industry, respectability or morality are almost impossible. You look on this perishing class as the natural and inevitable sediment of society; this is a mistake. It is the product of agencies that are under your control; the whole progress of making this class is open to your inspection; the money that should furnish comfortable tenements, good food, clothing, and other enjoyment, and otherwise improve their condition, goes for drink, while the industry and moral principle which should use that money to advantage, goes with it to waste. Each licensed liquor-seller, no matter what the class may be, is as truly a minister of intemperance as any pastor of your churches is a minister of religion. They lead your people downward, as plainly and certainly as your ministers of religion lead them upward, inasmuch as their business tends perniciously against every interest you should value and cherish."

Whiskey smokers great and greedy,
Weave their webs from sea to sea;
They grow fat and men grow needy,
Should our robbers rule?

"Should our robbers rule?" the nation
In its wrath and wisdom cries;
They grow fat and men grow needy,
Not but educate the flies?"

We do both, twin wings, who smolder,
Let the schools fill out their sphere;
Let the church sound seven thunders,
But the webs must disappear.

Up! the webs are full of slaughter,
Sweep away the spider's lair;
Up! ye husband, son, or daughter,
Make the vexed earth clean and fair.

Rev. Jas. Cook.

The Dominion Government has received a cablegram from the Imperial authorities stating that work on the Pacific coast defenses will be begun this summer. The home government has always been keenly alive to the importance of fortification on the Pacific coast, especially Esquimault. Last year the British Admiralty detailed an officer to make a careful examination of the coast of British Columbia between Vancouver and Esquimault, with the object of deciding upon the sites for the erection of batteries commanding entrances to Puget Sound,

and protecting Esquimault. Recommendations were made, but nothing was done until lately when the British Government, stirred up to activity by the renewal of negotiations by the Government at Washington regarding the Behring Sea question, decided that the work on coast defenses should be begun at once. Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, speaking to a reporter regarding a statement published in a San Francisco paper that the British Government was contemplating a scheme for the transformation of the entrance to Puget Sound into a second Gibraltar, said the expression "Second Gibraltar" was too strong, but it was the intention of the Canadian and Imperial authorities to make great improvement in the defenses of the Pacific sea-board ports, especially Esquimault. "If the Americans object," he said, "to establishing batteries commanding the entrance to Puget Sound, why let them build forts on the opposite side of the straits."

OUR ANGLO-SAXON TONGUE.

BY DAVID TUCKER.

There is a little isle afar,
Whose iron heart and rim of rock
Long time have spurred the strokes of war,
Long time have spurred the ocean's shock.

It is the cradle of a race;
It is the cradle of a tongue,
Not dissident, or wild of grace,
But plain, expressive, clear and strong.

And with the tongue the race accords,
Like viking of the olden time;
Fearless and great in deeds and words,
It ranges every sea and clime.

Yet softer tones there be for those
Whose flatteries lie in gilded bowers;
In luxury, or dull repose,
Or dalliance, wasting noble powers.

But thou, O Saxon tongue! art made
For men of toil and men of might,
Who by no dastard thoughts are swayed,
Nor fear to battle for the right.

By snowy hills and frozen streams,
From the dark forests of the north,
The old familiar story gleams,
The old familiar sounds come forth.

By Ganges' and by Plata's flood,
By Tartar foot and Arab tent,
Far south—far east—by stream and wood,
On island and on continent.

Where sunbeams dazzle all the year,
And shadows from the palms are flung,
Still ring thy numbers, broad and clear,
O grand and conquering Saxon tongue!

Young nations springing into birth,
The seasons of a mighty line,
Have spread thy music through the earth.
The east, west, north and south are thine.

Go forth, thou noble Saxon tongue!
Where thy nervous accents fall,
Tyrants shall yet to earth be flung,
And fetters from the bondsman fall!

Thou art the tongue that freedom loves,
To shape her creed, to frame her laws;
Thou art the tongue that truth approves,
To champion her eternal cause.

In thee, as wont, O Saxon tongue!
By isles and rivers far away,
May heavenly song be ever sung,
Thou herald of a brighter day.

A GERMAN MONUMENT.

Germany is preeminently a land of status and monument. Among the more recent acquisitions deserving special mention is the monument to Prince Frederick Carl, commonly called the Red Prince, the victor in many decisive battles. It is located in Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. On the occasion of the unveiling the young Emperor William II. spoke those memorable words which at the time created such a stir all over Europe: "Rather than that we give up a single stone of what we have battled for, a single stone of Alsace-Lorraine, we will sacrifice our eighteen million army corps."

The initiative to the erection of the monument was given by the troops when Prince Frederick Carl had led to victory in the Franco-German war, and the 16th of August was the anniversary of the battle of Mars-la-Tour, in which the French were badly defeated. The statue is of bronze, about three meters in height, and stands on a square pedestal of granite. In expression of face and whole attitude it is a lifelike image of the soldier hero of Germany. Every lineament of his face, every seeming motion of his body, indicates the indomitable courage and tireless energy that drove him to the great consummation, at whose beck thousands and tens of thousands of German soldiers were plunged into the thickest of the battle, never doubting that he would lead them to victory.



MONUMENT TO PRINCE
FREDERICK CARL.

The statue, at Venice, is said to have been built from the designs of Michael Angelo. It is a single marble arch 16 1/2 feet long, and completed in 1877.

The bridge of the Holy Trinity, at Florence, was built in 1526. It is 22 feet long, constructed of white marble, and stands surrounded as a work of art.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, & Co

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,
CURRY COMBS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,
BLANKETS,
SPURS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Will be paid for

WHEAT

Delivered at the

QU'APPELLE

Roller Mills.

We beg to announce that our Roller Mills at Qu'Appelle Station, are now in operation, and that we are prepared to supply the Farmers of the Municipality of Qu'Appelle, with Flour, Bran and Shorts, in exchange for Wheat on the most liberal terms.

We are also prepared to Chop Barley and Oats for Feed.

D. H. McMillan & Bro

FOUR NEW STATES.

South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington.

On February 22, 1889, the President signed the bill creating South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington states of the Union.

South Dakota.—The Great Prairie State, to which the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has three main lines reaching Ellendale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown and Sioux Falls. Go to South Dakota via the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and pass through St. Paul and Minneapolis en route.

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Sunday School Lessons.

In this country where settlement is so general and many have not frequent opportunity of attending public worship, the Bible Lesson will be a great help to the study of one set portion of Scripture for each Sunday. The head of the family should collect its members around him and, if possible, sing some hymn and offer prayer; then read the portion of Scripture set for the day, take up each verse and try to induce each member of the family to talk about it and ask questions. The comments on the lesson we give will help to make the study interesting and be valuable to and in answering questions. This should not, however, be allowed to interfere with opportunities to attend to preaching services as frequently as possible. To the regular Sunday school teacher and scholar our Bible study column commends itself by experience.

JESUS BEFORE PILATE.

LESSON X, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 9.

Text of the Lesson, Mark xv, 1-20—Commentary Verses 6-8—Golden Text, John xix, 6—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

(Compiled from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, publisher, Philadelphia.)

1. "And straightway in the morning." Here is the word "straightway" or "immediately" found so often about forty times in this Gospel; just the word for a faithful servant who delights to do quickly and thoroughly whatever there is to be done; but this time it is written concerning the servants of Satan that they also are quick to do his bidding. The disciples of Christ could not watch one hour with Him in His agony, but here are disciples of the devil eagerly watching and working all night; is there not something like it today when Christians complain if the service is a little over the appointed hour or hour and a half, but two or four hours is none too much to spend at an entertainment or evening party, or when the King of the Jews said that he would think it not too much to keep his place for the destruction of soul and body open till midnight, or even all night.

2. "And Pilate asked Him, Art thou the King of the Jews?" Between this verse and the previous one read the confession of Judas, Matt. xxvii, 3-10; and for a more full account of all that passed between Pilate and the Jewish rulers see also between Herod and Jesus read Luke xxiii, 4-10; John xviii, 28; xix, 15.

3-5. "Jesus answered nothing." In the Revised Version this statement is omitted from verse 3, and in the margin "Jesus no more answered anything." He had confessed privately to Pilate (John xviii, 33-37) and now publicly that He was a king, but he has now nothing more to say, and to the various accusations of the chief priests He answers nothing. Though there was a time when He charged His disciples that they should tell no man that He was the Christ (Matt. xvi, 20), He had now clearly stated that He was the Christ, the King of the Jews (chap. xiv, 62, xv, 2), and He patiently awaited their disposal of Him, knowing well just what it would be, for He often foretold it (Chap. viii, 31; xvi, 31).

6-8. "Now at that feast he released unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired." Matt. xxvii, 15, says that this was his custom; Luke xxi, 17, says, "of necessity he must release one unto them at the feast." Pilate already said to Jesus that he had power to crucify and power to release.

9. "Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I release unto you the King of the Jews?" Matt. xxvii, 17, says that Pilate asked them whether he should release Barabbas, or Jesus who is called Christ? By consulting a Harmony of the Gospels it appears that Pilate interceded for Jesus to offer to set Him free no less than seven times on this faithful morning, this being the sixth time, thus putting the responsibility of His death upon the Jews. Peter says that Pilate was determined to let Him go (Acts xiii, 12). Pilate he named Barabbas thinking that if it was chosen between Jesus and such a notable criminal, they would surely choose Jesus, but he knew neither their murderous hearts nor the God of Love who was overruling all these things. (Acts v, 27, 28).

10. "He knew that the chief priests had delivered Him for envy." So Joseph was hated and envied by his brethren, and Moses was envied by Israel. (Gen. xxvii, 11, 12; Ex. xvi, 16). "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is able to stand before envy?" (Prov. xvi, 19).

11. "But the chief priests moved the people, that he should rather release Barabbas unto them." Matthew inserts here the account of the message of Pilate's wife, in which she speaks of her dream and urges her husband to have nothing to do with that just man. (Matt. xvi, 19).

12. "What wilt thou then that I shall do unto Him whom ye call the King of the Jews?" This is Pilate's seventh intercession on behalf of Jesus. Pilate, who is called a ruler, asks, "What shall I do then with Jesus, who is called Christ?" Until this question is satisfactorily answered by every teacher and scholar, by every parent and child, there can be no true peace of mind.

13. "And they cried out again, Crucify Him." According to Jewish law, if Jesus was guilty of blasphemy, as they said, He should have been stoned to death (Lev. xxiv, 16), but in P. xxi, 14, Pilate said, "I have pierced my hands and my feet," and in this cry that He should be crucified, they were unconsciously calling for a fulfillment of Scripture; and as it was written that not a bone of the prisoner slain was to be broken (Ex. xii, 10), this also foretold that He should not be stoned to death. All Scripture must be fulfilled.

14. "Then Pilate said unto them, Why what evil hath He done?" Isa. liii, 9, says, "He had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth." They could find no evil in Him, for there was none.

15. "And so, Pilate, to content the people, released Barabbas unto them, and delivered Jesus, when he had scourged Him, to be crucified." Matt. xxvii, 24, says that before Pilate did this he took water and washed his hands, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person, say ye, I. And all the people replied, His blood be on us and on our children. Pilate might also have added truthfully, "If I wash myself with snow water and make my hands never so

clean, yet shalt thou plunge me in the ditch and mine own clothes shall abhor me" (Job ix, 30, 31), for no amount of hand washing could wash out his sin, and doubtless the Lord God would say to him, "Though thou wash thee with nitre, and take thee much soap, yet thine iniquity is marked before me" (Jer. ii, 22). What a wretched coward he was, what a miserable specimen of a man! Condemning the innocent, releasing the guilty, scourging and crucifying a just man, because he would rather please the people than do right. Consider this scene, and these persons and say where you stand and with whom; judge by their conduct, Pilate pleasing people, Barabbas a murderer going free, the Jews all murderers because full of hatred and every gaining their end; Jesus, the holy, suffering, silent one, cheerfully doing the will of God. Consider Jesus being scourged; see that sacred form, perhaps never before exposed to human gaze since Mary tenderly cared for him as an infant in her arms; but see him now as blow after blow of the cruel thongs plow deep furrows on His back (Ps. cxxix, 3), and from the quivering flesh the blood pours forth at every blow, O, my Saviour, how dost thou bear it for me, and I have oft complained when asked to bear just a little of shame and scorn and suffering for Thy sake.

16-20. "And the soldiers led Him away, and led Him out to crucify Him." Between these two sentences comes all the history of Jesus in the hands of the soldiers in the common hall called Pretorium—the smiting, the mocking, the spitting, the crowning with thorns—but who can describe it! There is a pretense of justice at the Jewish council and in Pilate's judgment hall, but here there is none.

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READ DOWN.	STATIONS.	READ UP.
7:00 pm	San Francisco, S.F.	7:45 am
8:40	Portland, O., S.F.	5:20
3:00 pm	Tacoma, W.T.	11:00
6:00	Seattle, W.T.	3:30
10:30 am	Pt. Townsend, W.T.	11:30
C 4:00 De	VICTORIA	H 19:30 Ar.
12:45	VANCOUVER	14:15
13:00	New Westminster	14:10
17:38	Vale	9:23
C 19:51	North Bend	7:35
D 2:07	Adrevelt	H 14:45
5:05	Kamloops	G 22:03
11:29	Revelstoke	15:50
14:30	Glacier House	13:05
16:45 Ar	DONALD	10:20 De.
17:55 De	Golden	10:10 Ar.
18:55	Field	10:28
21:25	Field	8:35
D 23:45	BANKY HOT SPRINGS	5:20
E 24:35	Cummo	4:40
3:35	Calgary	F 1:50
5:50	Gleichen	2:40
10:50	MEDICINE HAT	17:30
11:07	Dunmore	16:43
13:24	Maple Creek	14:18
17:25	Swift Current	10:30
22:05	Moose Jaw	5:50
23:10	Pense	4:30
E 23:55	Regina	3:45
24:20	Pilot Butte	3:24
24:27	Edgemo	3:05
1:03	McLean	2:43
F 1:28	QU'APPELLE	2:20
1:55	Indian Head	1:54
2:20	St. Paul	1:30
2:45	Wadena	1:10
3:00	Summerbury	24:53
3:20	Grenfell	24:34
3:40	Oaksholm	24:16
4:10	Brudenbury	E 23:55
4:45	Whitewood	22:19
5:18	Wapella	22:55
5:57	Moosemen	21:55
6:16	Fleming	21:35
6:50	Elkhorn	21:04
7:41	Viridian	20:10
F 9:55 Ar	BRANDON	E 18:15 De
A 10:45 De	Carleton Place	A 17:50 Ar
11:45	Port Hope	17:57
13:27	PORTLAND, O., OREGON	15:53
A 16:00 Ar	WINNIPEG	A 13:20 De

9:45 am LV	WINNIPEG	AN	A 12:00 n
4:00 pm	Grand Forks		7:40 am
8:00	Fargo		5:35
3:20	DELUTH		8:00
6:50	MINNEAPOLIS		5:40 pm
7:25	AR	ST. PAUL	5:00
7:10	KANSAS CITY		9:20
7:30	ST. LOUIS		9:50
3:00 pm LV	ST. PAUL	AR	1:50
7:00 am AR	CHICAGO	LV	10:30 pm

17:00 LV	WINNIPEG	E 12:00 A	
18:05	Sask East	11:00	
23:25	Kootenai	5:55	
24:01	Port Portage	E 5:15	
14:00	W. Yellowknife	15:20	
14:30	Ar Ft. Churchill	14:30	
3:30 pm		D 3:15	
4:13 pm LV	ST. JOHN'S	AR	C 12:15
8:00	S. S. Mon. Ont.		12:15 am
7:00 pm	Ar North Bay		C 8:35
4:30 am	Toronto		B 11:00 pm
9:04	Hamilton		6:55
1:00	Ottawa		8:20 am
8:00 am	Montreal		8:20 pm
2:30 pm	Quebec		1:30

10 30 LV	Winnipeg	GOING NORTH	AR 2 30 30
11 35	Dauphin City		11 35
14 30 AR	Emerston	LV 15 30	
GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
17 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR F 9 50	
17 30 AR	West Selkirk	LV F 7 10	
GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
10 00	Winnipeg		13 30
10 30 AR	Stony Mountain		
	Stonewall	v G 13 00	
GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.	
12 30 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15 30	
13 35	Headingley		13 35
18 38	Truherne		4 32
21 35	Holland		8 55
21 00 AR	Glenboro	LV G 7 15	
		GOING N.E.	
		F	42
19 45 12 40 LV	Winnipeg	AR 12 50 15 35	
20 17	Morris	11 20 13 52	
27 15 15 15	Bonifield	10 52 12 52	
32 18 15 15	Gravel	10 25 25 15	
32 18 15 15	Morden	11 45 13 05	
40 19 15 5	Manitow	10 22 10 40	
40 15	AR		
40 15	Pilot Mound		9 15
40 15	Crystal City		9 04
40 45	Cartwright		8 12
40 45	Killarney		7 05

GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.	
A 10:30 LV	Winnipeg	AR A 20:30
13:55	Dunsmuir City	17:05
A 14:30 AR	Emerson	LV A 16:30

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GOING S.W.	GOING N.E.	
12:30 LV	Winnipeg	AR G 15:30
13:25	Headingley	14:40
14:58	Thorburn	9:42
F 19:35	Holland	8:55
6:21 00 AR	Glenora	LV G 7:15

GOING N.W.	GOING S.E.	
9:45 12:40 LV	Winnipeg	AR 12:40 15:35
11:20 14:37	Morris	11:20 15:32
11:47 15:15	Rosendale	10:52 12:55
12:15 15:35	Greta	10:25 14:52
16:32 18:05	Morden	11:45 14:15
17:40 19:55	AR	LV 10:22 10:46

18:00	LV	Manitowish	9:11
19:04	Pilot Mound	9:04	
19:15	Crystal City	9:04	
30:05	Cartwright	8:12	
20:48	Killarney	7:05	
22:35	Deloraine	LV 5:15	

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FRIDAY, MAY 31 1889.

A NATURAL MISTAKE.

The Edmonton Bulletin does not interpret as we do the Northwest bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Dewdney but afterwards withdrawn. Taking into consideration the fact that Provincial Legislatures have not the power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants it is also natural to suppose that the Northwest Legislature would not be given that power. It must, however, be remembered that the position of the Northwest Territories is different from that of the eastern provinces. The people now in the Territories came in under a law that was prohibitive in its provisions, and therefore have a right to be heard from on the question before that law is changed. THE PROGRESS contended and is still of the opinion that the proposed bill recognized that right and in a way provided for obtaining an expression of the people. True, the latter part of Section 25, to which the Bulletin refers, provides that the Assembly shall have no greater power than the Legislatures of the Eastern Provinces. But Section 110 follows 25 and is the last effective section of the proposed Bill, except the section repealing former acts. Now what does section 110 say? The first six words seem to be very plain English; they are "Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained." The portion of this section which THE PROGRESS claimed to give the Assembly power to prohibit reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the Legislative Assembly may, by ordinance, repeal the provisions of sections eighty-one to ninety-seven, also both inclusive, of this Act, and substitute the same or other provisions in lieu thereof."

Sections eighty-nine to ninety-seven referred to contain all the prohibitive clauses of the present Northwest Territories Act. Now, it does seem that the plain English of Section 110 is, if the Bill had become law, that the Assembly would have the power to make of Territorial authority the prohibitive clauses of the prohibitive Dominion law, by substituting "the same" or other or similar provisions therefor. Can the Bulletin find any other "logical conclusion." We think not. For the last year or more the Edmonton Bulletin has taken a more than usually high stand in the character of its editorial matter, and there is some satisfaction in discussing a question with it. For this reason we do not think that the Bulletin said what it did about the proposed Northwest Bill merely to be captious but because it had honest doubts, which may be dispelled by closer investigation of the Bill.

When will the Regina Leader rise and explain why it does Government printing at a loss, as it alleges?

Hon. Mr. Dewdney, the Minister of the Interior, succeeded in inducing the U. P. R. to extend their excursions through the Northwest at a low rate. Tickets from central points between Moose Jaw and return may now be had for \$30 for travel by any of the summer excursion trains. We have pretty good evidence of the truth of the above, but according to our own columns, the Regina Leader did it with its little hatchet.

When will the Viddette take a tumble to itself and join sensible people in advocating that the post office names at the F. & T. and here be changed to conform to the registered names by which the towns are generally known? Whenever anyone speaks of "Qu'Appelle," he means this town of course, and when speaking of the place where the Viddette is published, it is always "Fort Qu'Appelle" and that is how the post offices should be named.

BIRTHDAY OF VICTORIA.

HER MAJESTY COMPLETES HER SEVENTIETH YEAR.

Her Solace Childhood and Quietly Happy Maidenhood—Romance of Her Marriages, Tragedy Follows—Attempts on Her Life. Her Widowhood—A Long Reign.



Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria completes her seventieth year in such health and with such a "life record," as the insurance offices would say, that there is every prospect of her reign continuing that of any British sovereign. It is an interesting fact that her seventy years have been divided into three not very unequal periods: She was nearly twenty-one years a maiden, and nearly twenty-two years a wife, and has been a widow nearly seven years and five months. Yet no illustrious personage of this age has more nearly preserved the same individuality through all changes.

The girlish gaiety of the Princess Victoria was always tempered with a strange gravity. It has been the fashion to attribute this to the rigid training of her mother, but the lessons of time indicate that it was inherent, and all the attendants and intimates of the court relate that when her German cousins, one of whom was to be her husband, on their long and delightful visit made the old balls ring with youthful sports, the happy princess was still dignified in her enjoyment of their sports. Remembering the "three white light that beats upon a throne," most readers would conclude there could be no romance in the marital experience of a queen, yet the courtship and marriage of the loving and beloved Victoria and Albert was as romantic, as tender and touching in its way as any recorded in literature. They met as youths and liked each other, were designed for each other by parents and friends, then found themselves charged with great responsibilities unfavorable to the original design, gave up the idea of a union, met as mere relatives for a "parting interview" and—rushed into each other's arms.

This is, in brief, the history of their courtship. The queen had formerly announced that she could not think of marriage for several years, and the prince had come, after his Italian tour, to visit his "royal cousin"; they met a few times, and it was understood that the prince was waiting for his departure, when the queen appearing one evening somewhat flushed, a lady of the court ventured to inquire the cause. "I have reason to be agitated," was the reply; "I have just proposed to the prince." The cruel necessities of the royal situation made it necessary for her to take the initiative. The reply of the prince is not of record, but the queen's speech at the next opening of parliament, Jan. 16, 1840, announced the result, with the sentence added: "I trust the step will be conducive to the interests of my people as well as my own happiness."



VICTORIA, AUG. 10, 1845.
Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emmanuel—such was the full name of the prince consort—was seventh son of Ernest, duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, and he was three months and three days younger than his royal spouse. It is worth noting, perhaps, that the same coincidence, Prince Richard, officiated at the birth of both. At first the popular feeling toward the prince was not cordial, but he lived to be the best loved man in England.

Her majesty was born May 24, 1819, became queen in 1837, though not formally crowned till June 28, 1838, and was married Feb. 10, 1840, but who would imagine now that the first notable events of her career were tragic in the highest degree. Yet so it was. Lady Flora Hastings, of the queen's immediate household, died of grief and shame over a baseless scandal, and a series of attempts were made upon her majesty's life. On June 10, 1842, Edward Oxford fired two shots at the queen as she and the prince were driving up Constitution hill, narrowly missing them. The excitement was, of course, great, but history finally decided that Oxford was of unsound mind—a fact on which medical men differed widely. Then a strange thing happened. Oxford himself said that the leniency shown him was a mistake—"Some other man will try it now," he said; and on May 22, 1842, one John Francis fired once at the queen on the same spot on Constitution hill. "Alas!" said Oxford when told of it in the prison, "if the king hadanged me there would have been no more shooting at the queen." Francis put on the airs of a madman or bravo, but when sentence was pronounced, of death for high treason, he fell in a swoon of mortal terror.

Her majesty commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and on the very day this commutation was passed in the papers a housebroken boy named Bean made an attempt to shoot the queen, but as he presented the pistol a courtier seized his hand and held on till he was dragged down. It was found that Bean's pistol was loaded only with paper and fragments of a pipe, the

privy council decided that it was the best policy to treat his act as that of a silly, drunken boy, so he was publicly whipped and sentenced to eighteen months' labor in the Millbank penitentiary.

Both the queen and the prince insisted that vindictive punishment never had made monarchs more secure, and the prince added that an offense to the feelings of the common people would be a thousand times more dangerous than the lunacy of all the madmen at large. A sort of epidemic seemed to set in, and many persons suspected of evil designs as they attempted to force their way to the royal carriage. On the same hill, May 19, 1849, an Irish laborer named Hamilton fired a pistol, charged with powder only, at the queen, for which he received seven years' transportation. On the 27th of May, 1850, Robert Pate, a Lieutenant who had lost his commission, struck the queen violently across the face with a cane as she was entering her carriage. He also was transported for seven years and died an inmate.

Many years of exemption passed, and on the 29th of February, 1872, Arthur O'Connor, aged 47, pointed at her majesty a pistol which proved to be unloaded, at the same time holding up in his other hand a petition for the release of the Fenian prisoners. He was severely whipped and imprisoned for a month. And thus ended this remarkable and altogether unexampled series of outrages.

Just before midnight of Dec. 14, 1861, London was surprised by the tolling of the great bell of St. Paul's, and it was soon known that the prince consort had died at ten minutes before 11, in the presence of the queen, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice and Helena. Only the preceding day it was known that he was seriously sick of cold and fever. Thus began the long and for many years mournful widowhood of Queen Victoria.

For some years the English people, especially the small traders, complained bitterly that the queen continued her mourning and seclusion so long that she withdrew as far as possible from all public ceremonials, and did not take her proper place at the head of that pagany which is among the most important functions of the sovereign under the British constitution. Then, with that happy perversity which is truly English, they became proud of her devotion to the dead, and read with absorbed interest her account of her married life. Finally—such is the delicate but powerful persuasiveness of love—they began to look at the late prince consort through her eyes and endow him with all possible virtues and graces.



THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS.
(Painted by Waterhouse.)
At length her subjects rejoiced in the knowledge of a new element in the queen's life—her rapidly increasing grandchildren. As she retired from public view through affection, so she returned, she began to make longer visits, to be seen much more, and finally delighted her people and many foreigners by her visits to Germany and other parts of the continent.

Fashion writers in many lands have amused their readers with mild satire on her majesty's drawing room etiquette, and the question of high neck or décolleté dresses at her receptions became an almost international one. She has insisted on the old style, however, and those who would be received by the queen in high neck dresses must get a permit from the lord high chamberlain on the ground of ill health or infirmity. All these things show that her majesty is interesting herself more in social matters, and the successive marriages of her grandchildren occupy her mind gently, especially that of Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and therefore prospective king. By the royal marriage act he cannot espouse a Roman Catholic, and just at present Protestant princesses of suitable rank are scarce. It is whispered that he is very much in love with Princess Victoria of Teck, eldest daughter of the Duke of Cambridge and his cousin in the third degree only, but her majesty is decidedly opposed to their union.



THE QUEEN AT SANDRINGHAM.
Not long ago a military gentleman in American uniform, an officer, by sending a request for an autograph of Gen. Andrew Jackson, whom, as she said, she greatly admired. During his early political career Gen. Jackson wrote a letter to Col. Bledsoe a southern congressman, asking him to call on a tall passed proslavery delivery of mail on Sunday. The thought there was no necessity for it. This letter was thought the most suitable to send to her majesty, and it was forwarded accordingly.

In private life the queen has many more amusements than is generally imagined. She is especially fond of parlor theatricals and calomys vivants, and during her stay in the Isle of Wight last year the Princess Beatrice, dressed many tableaux, and her husband, Henry of Battenberg, taking the leading parts. Among the scenes which particularly

pleased the queen were those of Solomon receiving the queen of Sheba and Sir Walter Raleigh spreading the cloak for Queen Elizabeth. Of course the fashion "book" and London had a run of tableaux and parlor theatricals. The queen also does a great deal of writing—much more than is common among people who are not compelled to do it. She writes her own letters to a surprising degree, and nearly always has some piece of literary composition on hand. Perhaps she will have a voluminous work for posthumous publication, and perhaps, like other considerate scribes, she keeps what she writes only long enough to get dismistified with it and then destroys it. Her published journal is well remembered.

No matter how gay the court is at other times, all the anniversaries relating to the prince consort are seasons of deep solemnity, amounting to gloom, and her seasons as Balmoral, her residence in Scotland, often begin with a week or two of what seems like deep mourning. On the anniversaries of their marriage and his death the atmosphere of the palace is cheerless—almost dismal. The inmates are expected to look and act as if they saw the face of the dead actually before them, and the queen's health is drunk by the household standing like statues and in aerial solemnity. At other times the daily life of her majesty may be called cheerful.

Directory.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

Rev. J. B. Robinson, Rector.
Sunday Services, 11 and 19 o'clock every Sunday. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 o'clock and 12 o'clock alternately. Sunday School at halfpast 10 o'clock. Children's Service at halfpast 14 o'clock the first Sunday in the month. Evensong on Wednesdays at 19:30. Choir practice afterwards.

Rev. J. B. Robinson, Rector.
Evening every alternate Sunday at 15 o'clock. Once a month when there will be Matins and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. EDOLETT FARM.
Service every alternate Sunday evening at 18 o'clock.

McLEAN.
Service every alternate Sunday in the School House at 15 o'clock.
S. J. O'LEARY, CHAPLAIN.
Holy Communion, at 6:30 every Thursday and at 7 o'clock every alternate Sunday. Daily Morning and Evening prayer. Organ.—Rev. Arthur Kraus, Rev. W. H. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. N. Lindsay, B. A.
QU'APPELLE.
Services every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School at 14:30 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 20 o'clock.

BALGONIE.
Service in C. P. School, Balgonie, every second Sunday at 14 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Rev. A. Andrews.
QU'APPELLE.
Service every Sunday evening at 19 o'clock. Sunday School at 14:30 o'clock. Service at 11 o'clock. Class meeting every Sunday morning after service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at half past 19 o'clock.

EDOLETT.
Service every Sunday afternoon at 14:30 o'clock. (2:30 p.m.)
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
QU'APPELLE.
Service every second Sunday in the month. Mass at 10:30 o'clock. Evening service at 19 o'clock (7 p.m.).
Pastor.—Rev. G. Montreuil.

MASONIC.
QU'APPELLE LODGE.
Regular meetings on the Tuesday before full moon, at 20 o'clock. G. B. Murphy, W. M.; J. B. Robinson, Sec.
OVAL TEMPLES.
QU'APPELLE COUNCIL.
Regular meeting in the Methodist church every Monday evening at 20 o'clock (8 p.m.). G. H. V. Bulvey, S. H. H. Bulvey, Sec. See NORTHWEST PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.

G. H. V. Bulvey, President.
James Weidman, Secretary-Treasurer.
Frank Marwood, Secretary Qu'Appelle Branch.
QU'APPELLE (STATION) POST OFFICE.
Mails close for the east and west every evening except Wednesday at 19 o'clock, open for delivery at 8 o'clock.
For Fort Qu'Appelle, etc., close daily at 7 o'clock, and open for delivery at 18 o'clock. For Prince Albert and points on the Saskatchewan, close every Tuesday at 19 o'clock and open for delivery every Tuesday at 8 o'clock. The post office closes every evening at 19 o'clock; registered mail at 18:30, and money order department at 15 o'clock.

QU'APPELLE PUBLIC SCHOOL.
D. S. McDaniel, Principal; Miss S. Bulvey, Assistant.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
The regular meeting of the Council is held on the first Saturday of each month. T. F. Thomson, Chairman; G. B. Murphy, J. F. Cates, B. S. Ross, Jas. Smith, J. H. Fraser, W. S. Redpath, Councillors. A. M. McLane, Clerk.

BOARD OF TRADE.
Holds regular monthly meetings, with weekly meetings of Executive.
J. P. Bingham, President; T. F. Thomson, Secretary.

CRICKET CLUB.
G. S. Davidson, President; B. Dundas Strong, Secretary; H. Peck, Captain.

BASE BALL CLUB.
S. H. Caswell, Captain; G. H. V. Bulvey, President; D. S. McDaniel, Secretary.

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Lieut. Governor Royal, Patron; H. Peck, Master; A. H. B. Spiering, Secretary.

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S. H. Caswell, President.
J. H. MacCauley, Hon. President; J. H. MacCauley, Secretary-Treasurer.

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A. Webster, President; G. B. Murphy, Secretary.

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Crockery, Glassware, etc.

POST OFFICE STORE.

Newsy Notes.

The Week's News Boiled down for Progress Readers.

George Blankhard, a retired Peel farmer, was drowned at Elora on the night of the 25th prox.

Frank E. Miller, of Worcester, Mass., was arrested in Montreal last week on a charge of rape and burglary.

The Norwegian barque Premier, from Rio de Janeiro, has arrived at Quebec at quarantine with yellow fever on board.

Chicago will soon build an Odd-fellows' temple to cost \$1,000,000. It will have an auditorium with a seating capacity of 12,000.

The solicitors to the Anticosti company are inviting tenders for the purchase of an island comprising two and a half million acres.

J. J. Hill's sale of thoroughbred cattle at North Oaks farm near St. Paul on Wednesday aggregated \$10,265, or a little less than \$180 each.

Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending May 21st were \$232,000. The above does not include earnings on the South-western Railway.

The Halifax and Bermudas Cable company, limited, invite subscriptions of \$120,000, four and a half per cent first mortgage debentures at 192 principal, redeemable at par in 25 years. \$15,000 will be used as a guarantee to the Imperial Government.

The \$50,000 suburban mansion of Gen. A. G. P. Dodge, at Danville, Ill., was burned to the ground at 1 o'clock Saturday morning. At the time of the fire the general and his wife, the latter a niece of Senator D. W. Voorhees, were entertaining 200 guests.

The sailors who were aboard the schooner John Somes when she was wrecked and burned at Port Hood, Cape Breton, allege that Captain J. C. Jellow ran her on the rocks purposely and the shock upset the stove in the cabin. The insurance agents are investigating.

Sir Leonard Tilley, C.M.G., with Mrs. Tilley and Dr. Bayard, of St. John, New Brunswick have left for the west by the Pacific express. The party will stop over at Moosemin, Calgary and Banff on the way out and at Qu'Appelle and Brandon on their return.

Geo. C. Flint, a New York capitalist, who has been here for the past week conferring with the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway Company for the building of the new railway, left to-day for New York, having received an option for the construction of the road, and will make an effort to negotiate the scheme.

Letters are being received at the Interior department from settlers in the Western States, chiefly Indiana, Colorado, Nebraska and Montana, asking for information relative to our homestead laws in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Many of the writers complain of the unsuitability of the climate in Nebraska and Indiana, their crops having suffered severely from drought for several seasons. A Nebraska clergyman, writing to the department last week, says a dozen farmers in his vicinity are casting longing eyes towards Manitoba.

General Manager Van Horne, of the C. P. R., accompanied by Sir C. Stephen and Sir Donald Smith, came through to Sault Ste. Marie on a special train from Montreal on the morning of the 26th prox. They were met by General Manager Fitch, of the South Shore, and General Manager Underwood, of the Soo line. The entire party then left for St. Paul on a special train of five coaches. The party will go over the Manitoba and into Duluth and will return on the South Shore. It is said that the object of the Canadian Pacific officials' trip to St. Paul is to confer with President J. J. Hill, of the Manitoba road, and that much of Manitoba's east-bound freight, which has hitherto all gone by way of Chicago, will now go east by way of Sault Ste. Marie.

At Wheeling, W. Va., the other day the top of Baker Bros' lime kiln near Martinsburg, caved in, carrying with it Richard Jackson, a stone breaker. Jackson's body was caught about the shoulders and held in the fiery mass until he slowly burned to death.

A party of surveyors arrived from St. Paul yesterday, and will start out to-morrow on the survey of the Montana and Canada railroad, which is to connect Helena with the Canadian Pacific. The survey will be completed this season, but construction will probably be postponed until next year.

Anchored off Bedford's Island on the morning of the 26th prox. was the British war ship Buzzard, a small twin screw corvette that arrived during the night before from Bermuda. She is a very fast vessel for her size, mounts 8 guns, and has a crew of 126 officers and men under Commander Julian A. Baker. She is cruising along the American coast. This is the first British man-of-war that has visited New York waters in a long time and her appearance here excites unusual interest among maritime people.

Twenty dwelling houses, J. H. Robert's general store, R. W. Miller's general store, E. Sexsmith's general store, the Methodist church, post office and Mr. Flint's large temperance house, comprising nearly the whole of the business portion of the town of Bridgewater was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of the 24th prox. The fire originated in the temperance house about three o'clock. The only insurance on the burned buildings are on the church, \$2,000, and one of the dwelling houses, \$800. The total amount of the loss is estimated at from sixty to seventy thousand dollars.

There is a report in Duluth, with some ground of credence, that the Duluth & Winnipeg, Duluth South Shore & Atlantic and Canadian Pacific roads have entered into an alliance for a mutual exchange of traffic, and that one of the terms of the alliance is that the Canadian Pacific shall place, or assist in placing, the bonds of the Duluth & Winnipeg necessary to its construction. The placing of Duluth & Winnipeg bonds in London by Messrs. Wright, Casey, and Munger, of the road, reported here some days ago, is said to have been greatly facilitated by the Canadian Pacific stockholders there.

Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Kasson and Herr Holstein, as a committee of revision, have completed a draft of a protocol concerning Samoan questions. It contains clauses relating to the municipal government of Apia, the coal ports held by the powers, the land commission, and the autonomy of the Samoan government. The remaining clauses defining the tariff of Samoa, the constitution of the native government and the limitations of German claims for indemnity from natives have been framed in compliance with instructions from Mr. Blaine, who is in daily cable contact with the commission. Nothing, therefore, ought in the opinion of the delegates to prevent the winding up of the conference last Tuesday when business was expected to be limited to the exchange of signature agreements. The success of the commission and the rapidity with which the business was got through with was partly due to the conciliatory attitude of Count Herbert Bismarck and the impartial policy displayed by Sir Edward Malet and largely to the American commissioners having definite instructions covering every point. The constant hard work of the sub-committees marvelously expedited matters, the plenary sittings of the conference having little to do further than to hear reports. Throughout no embarrassing developments have retarded the progress of the deliberations.

"I WAS SUFFERING," Says S. S. Sheafelt, of Kingsley, Minn., "from weakness and loss of appetite, with a severe headache, and could scarcely walk. My first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters enabled me to walk about the house, and when I had taken the second bottle I found myself entirely cured."

The movement to secure a telegraph signal station on Tonga Island, on the northwest coast of Ireland, is again being pressed upon the Imperial Government. This station being on the Canadian route the Canadian steamship companies are interested in the movement.

It has just been reported that cut thieves, on Friday night last, robbed 21 cars of the Pennsylvania Railway company at Erie, that came over the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad, and that a large amount of valuable property was stolen, but no exact figures can be given. The railroad people say that this is the greatest steal of the kind on record. No arrests have been made.

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BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.



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SUITS FOR FAMILIES.

TERMS MODERATE.



No. 302.—Riddle.

I've hands and feet, but no features find,
To you I often tell the time;
I'm sometimes seen upon the moon,
The cattle seek me off at noon.
Around each house I creep at night,
From me the guilty hastes his flight;
I help to prove the earth is round;
I bewitch move without a sound.
I walk with you each pleasant day;
I chase the children when at play—
They cannot catch me if they try.
Yet they are as free of foot as I.
I am not light, I'm sure you'd say,
And yet 'tis true I'm nothing weigh.
Whether the moon is clear and bright,
My form towers to a wondrous height;
But when the dinner hour is nigh,
Now tread and short and thick am I.
If before you I proceed,
And if you wish to take the lead,
Then turn and go an opposite way,
Or wait till a different time of day.

No. 303.—Single Acrostic.

1. One of the Great Antilles. 2. One of the
Santaland islands. 3. The largest island in the
Indian ocean. 4. A group of islands in the South
Atlantic ocean. 5. An island group in the South
Atlantic ocean. 6. The island prison of a
great general. 7. The sight of the fifth wonder
of the world. 8. Two islands in the
Arctic ocean which are separated by a very
narrow strait. 9. One of the British West
Indies. 10. A large island in the Atlantic
ocean. 11. A British West Indian island.
12. One of the Auckland islands. 13. An island
on the east coast of Africa.
The initial letters of each of the islands de-
scribed will spell the name of an island which
is supposed to be the scene of a very famous
story.

No. 304.—Transpositions.

The first I will tell you
Is a kind of waterfowl.
Transposed now, I'm a story
That will often raise a howl.
Again, now, I'm behind time,
Like many a belated train.
A foreign coin you now will get,
If I am transposed again.

No. 305.—A Reversion.

If a time of day you will turn around
The time will just remain the same.

No. 306.—A Pictorial Proverb.



No. 307.—A Charade.

My first of anything is half,
My second is complete,
And so remains until one more
My first and second meet.

No. 308.—Two Hidden Animals.

A	1	C
10	5	14
0	2	23
22	19	13
28	7	11
17	2	14
2	13	4
13	14	2
20	25	2
2	18	18
12	12	12

The stars are letters, and the figures mean
The alphabetic game that are between;
Between that A and R, that C and E,
Two horrid monsters very huge there be.
Reader, 'tis mine to hide, 'tis thine to find,
So set about it with an active mind.

Paradoxical.

Paradoxical as it appears, the most success-
ful miners have worked in vein.
Rogues don't go to church often, but we
have seen none there.

It is hard to believe that Blondin would, in
sole earnest, walk on a "tight" rope.
If you wish to see nothing, shut your eyes
and you will see it.

Everything that is up in arms is not a war-
rior—a baby, for instance.

Though often visited by his nephews, still
the pawnbroker is a lone-sun man.
It is the showmaker that gives his goods
away who is a bona fide free-trader.

The average dealer's ice is not always what
it is cracked up to be.
Isn't it paradoxical that 1:00 o'clock is past
1, while 1:00 o'clock is only half past?

Puns.

A play thing—The piano.
Modern Greece—Lard.
Caught on the fly—Trout.
A loan fellow—The pawnbroker.
Always rising round—Pigs.
The burning question—Smoke.
Stationary pressure—Paper weight.
For hard workers—The iron bedstead.
"In the soup"—The ladle.
Always "cutting up"—The carver.
A short story—"Declined with thanks."

A Definition.

A little girl defined the difference between
a man and a brute as follows: "A brute is an
imperfect beast, man is a perfect beast."

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 302.—Riddle. The puzzle was—
No. 303.—Single Acrostic. Who
undertakes many things at once seldom does
anything well.
No. 304.—Transpositions. The puzzle was—
No. 305.—A Reversion. The puzzle was—
No. 306.—A Pictorial Proverb. The puzzle was—
No. 307.—A Charade. The puzzle was—
No. 308.—Two Hidden Animals. The puzzle was—

No. 307.—A Marine Square.

M I D N I T
H A R F O U N
A R R I V E D
G R A P H I C
S T E A M E R
V O Y A G E R

No. 308.—Easy Riddle. Car-pet.
No. 309.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
low, hawk. o) Martin, hawk. p) Swa-
low, hawk. q) Martin, hawk. r) Swa-
low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 309.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
low, hawk. o) Martin, hawk. p) Swa-
low, hawk. q) Martin, hawk. r) Swa-
low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 310.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
low, hawk. o) Martin, hawk. p) Swa-
low, hawk. q) Martin, hawk. r) Swa-
low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 311.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
low, hawk. o) Martin, hawk. p) Swa-
low, hawk. q) Martin, hawk. r) Swa-
low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 312.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
low, hawk. o) Martin, hawk. p) Swa-
low, hawk. q) Martin, hawk. r) Swa-
low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 313.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
low, hawk. o) Martin, hawk. p) Swa-
low, hawk. q) Martin, hawk. r) Swa-
low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 314.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
low, hawk. o) Martin, hawk. p) Swa-
low, hawk. q) Martin, hawk. r) Swa-
low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 315.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
low, hawk. o) Martin, hawk. p) Swa-
low, hawk. q) Martin, hawk. r) Swa-
low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 316.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
low, hawk. o) Martin, hawk. p) Swa-
low, hawk. q) Martin, hawk. r) Swa-
low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 317.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
low, hawk. o) Martin, hawk. p) Swa-
low, hawk. q) Martin, hawk. r) Swa-
low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 318.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
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low, hawk. s) Martin, hawk. t) Swa-
low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 319.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
low, hawk. m) Martin, hawk. n) Swa-
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low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 320.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
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low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 321.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
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low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 322.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
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low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 323.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
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low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 324.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
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low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 325.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
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low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

No. 326.—Riddle. Birds. a) Touraco, swan.
b) Titmouse, parrot, c) Gannet, daw. d) Swa-
low, martin. e) Mavis, hawk. f) Swa-
low, hawk. g) Martin, hawk. h) Swa-
low, hawk. i) Martin, hawk. j) Swa-
low, hawk. k) Martin, hawk. l) Swa-
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low, hawk. u) Martin, hawk. v) Swa-
low, hawk. w) Martin, hawk. x) Swa-
low, hawk. y) Martin, hawk. z) Swa-
low, hawk.

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Dyspepsia, and in the weakness that invariably
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ate to the wants of the country ever find a
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QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, May 29th, 1889:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, May 23.....	60	38
Friday, May 24.....	61	29
Saturday, May 25.....	68	41
Sunday, May 26.....	64	41
Monday, May 27.....	62	31
Tuesday, May 28.....	62	31
Wednesday, May 29.....	66	28

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
Thursday, May 23.....	SW 23	SW 20	N 8
Friday, May 24.....	SW 6	N 5	SW 3
Saturday, May 25.....	SW 8	SW 9	S 10
Sunday, May 26.....	SW 16	SW 11	SW 10
Monday, May 27.....	SE 7	SW 10	SE 6
Tuesday, May 28.....	E 3	SW 10	E 13
Wednesday, May 29.....	E 6	SE 6	E 10

Rainfall, Saturday, 25th inst., .02; Sunday, 26th inst., .01.

Barometer, highest 30.23, on Friday; lowest 29.70, on Saturday.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

The Leading Paper in
East Assiniboia.

Only \$1.00 a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Mr. H. Jagger is ill with a very bad throat.

—Mr. Jos. Craig has returned from his trip to Ontario.

—Mr. S. H. Caswell's business premises are being repainted.

—Mr. N. H. Hines has removed to his homestead at Fairview.

—Flags were flying on all the principal buildings on the Queen's birthday.

—Mr. R. Hockley has removed to Moose Jaw where he is opening a tonorial parlor.

—Auction sale of furniture, etc., opposite Mr. Empey's store to-morrow afternoon at 13 o'clock.

—The Queen's has donned a new coat of paint and the name has been painted on the front and south sides.

—The Ransom Dramatic Co. played here to full houses on the evenings of Friday and Saturday last.

—The Regina baseball team did not "capture the cup" for which they came to Qu'Appelle, vide the "too fresh" Journal.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Warner, of Delavan, Minn., are here on a visit to their son, Mr. E. W. Warner, C. P. R. agent at this place.

—The Court of Revision for hearing appeals against the assessment roll of this municipality is advertised for Monday, June 3rd.

—Whose duty is it to enforce the municipal by-law against breaking horses, throwing missiles and shooting of firearms within the town limits?

—Attention is directed to the changes in the order of the services of the English church here and vicinity. Regular services are now held at Edgely and McLean.

—The magistrates and lawyers have had a great deal of work lately in adjusting differences between Major Bell, of Indian Head, and some of his workmen. Decisions have not yet been given.

—A printing plant weighing two tons was shipped from here overland to Prince Albert last week for the Saskatchewan Publishing Co. It will be used in publishing the Prince Albert Critic, now printed by a cyclostyle.

—Mr. Bartley Gishorne, District Superintendent of Government Telegraphs, started last night for Saskatoon. The object of his trip is to survey and definitely locate the telegraph line between Saskatoon and Clark's Crossing.

—The loyal concert in the Methodist church on the evening of the Queen's birthday had a good program, but the attendance was not as large as might have been expected. The proceeds were for the purpose of helping to wipe off the debt on the bannockage. The receipts were \$21.50.

—Mr. J. P. Beauchamp is erecting a new stable at the rear of his property.

—The immigration building is to be repainted and calcimined and otherwise renovated.

—Mr. St. Laurent, who has been relieving Mr. C. F. Travis as operator here, has gone to Broadview.

—His Lordship, the Bishop of Qu'Appelle is at Moose Jaw, where he will hold confirmation services next Sunday.

—What is being done by the citizen's committee appointed to co-operate with the band in the matter of expenses?

—Our old friend, Mr. L. W. Mulholland, is here with a number of milch cows and heifers which he is offering for sale.

—There was a large number of strangers from a distance in town on the Queen's birthday attending the celebration here.

—Mr. R. Johnston, of this town, has the contract for the team service required by the Regina and Long Lake railway surveyors.

—The South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society are advertising in pamphlet form the classes which will be opened for competition by exhibitors.

—The plant is being put into Mr. S. H. Caswell's creamery, which is expected to be in operation shortly. Mr. Nathurst is the head butter maker.

—Base ball match this Friday afternoon. It is the intention to have a match game every Friday afternoon and practice every evening if possible.

—Owing to the illness of Mr. Leslie Gordon, the secretary, the annual general meeting of the South Qu'Appelle building society was postponed from the 23rd inst. till tomorrow at 14 o'clock.

—At the Leland: A. W. B. Markley, T. H. Morrison, Calgary; W. S. McLeod, T. C. Johnstone, W. B. Cameron, Corp. Morphy, Cons. Banham and Asprey, L. E. Herchem, A. P. Vankoughnet, H. W. Hansell, R. Clive, W. McComb, H. Flavell, J. McIntyre, S. M. Dickenson, Dr. Cotton, A. Cruikshank, J. C. Pope, W. Scott, J. Dawson, J. M. Markle, W. McGoun, J. W. Chater, J. Landis, John Creamer, D. Gillespie, J. Howson, C. Howson, J. A. Kerr, Regina; J. N. Adams, Toronto; W. Hargreaves, L. C. Macintyre, A. L. Johnston, T. D. Robinson, Winnipeg; C. G. Booth, Sintaluta. Nine members of the Ransom Dramatic Co. Jas. Dillon, J. Belanger, W. R. C. Passy, D. Clemart, Fort Qu'Appelle; A. B. Sprout, Prince Albert; G. W. Roberts, Chukney; W. R. Bell, A. W. Showwood, M. C. McLean, A. M. McGillivray, Indian Head; C. J. Geddes, Pincher Creek.

—FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN. Fishermen and miners in Nova Scotia, mechanics and farmers in Ontario and Quebec, hunters and trappers in the Territories, and gold miners in British Columbia, used and prize Hargray's Yellow Oil, the greatest internal and external remedy for all pain. It cures rheumatism, neuritis, sore throat and croup, and is the reliance of thousands.

—BATTLEFORD. —At a meeting held in the school house on the 20th inst., to receive the co-operation of the Mounted Police in the work of erecting a monument to those who fell during the rebellion of 1885, a joint committee was formed, the scheme adopted at the meeting of the citizens was accepted and a committee, composed both of police and citizens was appointed to carry out the plan. The monument is to be built of native stone, to be erected on the block reserved for public buildings, and the cost to be kept within the limits of the money on hand. This at present amounts to about \$320.

—SEVERELY BURNED. —"I burnt my hand severely, and I know what to do and I want to try it with Hargray's Yellow Oil and I did it and I drew out the pain and healed it in a few days. I would not be without it." Mary Lepard, 59 Cecil St., Toronto.

Queen's Birthday.

BIG TIME.

The citizens of Qu'Appelle celebrated the seventieth anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria with horse racing and athletic sports, which were continued for two days, Friday and Saturday. The weather was favorable and the town was filled with people from the surrounding country and adjacent towns.

At ten o'clock on Friday a baseball match for a silver cup took place between teams from Regina and Qu'Appelle. The match was well played on both sides, the Regina team being ahead the first four innings, but the good steady play of the Qu'Appelle boys told in the end and resulted in a score of 30 to 28 and one innings to spare. A large crowd witnessed the game, and at the close cheered the victors to the echo. The following is the score:

QU'APPELLE	REGINA
Johnston, c & p	4 Ferguson, p
Rock, p & b	3 McCarthy, lb
Gutchie, 2b	4 Whittington, c & f
Hudson, 3b & f	4 Shillington, rf
Winstanley, ss	5 McGregor, c & f
Page, if	1 Scott, p & ss
Ingram, ss	2 Hill, 2b
Travis, if	6 Pope, if
Ott, lb	1 Lemox, 3b

Score by innings:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Qu'Appelle 4 5 2 2 5 6 1 5 30
Regina 2 10 3 2 0 5 2 0 4 28

The race course had been fenced in and the track put into first class condition. The gate receipts both days was very large. \$800 were distributed in prizes as follows:

ONE MILE FLAT RACE.
Open to all. 3 in 5. 1st, \$55; 2nd, \$25. Entries: Roderick Ross's "White Face," Indian Owl Soap's "Bry," and G. S. Davidson's "Gray Dick." "Gray Dick" 1st; "Boy," 2nd.

SLOW RACE.
1st, \$10. Entries: W. Fisher's "Kate," John Ross's "Stout," Ed. Sincerson's "Boan," "Stout" 1st.

QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.
3 in 5. 1st, \$55; 2nd, \$25. Entries: A. McIntosh's "Santa Cruz," C. Howson's "Nipper," Jas. Scott's "Humming Bird," J. Ross's "Dick," "Nipper" 1st, "Humming Bird" 2nd.

ONE MILE TROTTING RACE.
3 in 5. 1st \$100, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$20. Entries: J. Smith's "Barlow," J. Smith's "Jerry," Scott & Johnston's "Mabel S." Barlow 1st, "Mabel S" 2nd, "Jerry" flagged.

PONY RACE.
2 in 3. 1st \$25, 2nd \$10. Entries: A. Marshall's "Nelly," Jas. Beach's "Flora B," H. Daykin's "Snake," C. Peltier's "Little Gray," W. Currie's "Paddy," J. House's "Frank," A. McIntosh's "Santa Cruz," "Little Gray" 1st, "Snake" 2nd.

HUNDRED YARD FOOT RACE.
1st \$7, 2nd \$3. Entries: G. Winstanley, G. Harriman, M. Fisher, Larende, Winstanley 1st, Harriman 2nd.

ONE MILE RACE.
1st \$10, 2nd \$5. A. Rouse, Indian Tip-is-kiasiki, Harriman, Clements. A Rouse 1st, Tip-is-kiasiki 2nd.

HALF MILE FLAT RACE.
2 in 3. 1st \$55, 2nd \$25. Entries: G. S. Davidson's "Gray Dick," C. Peltier's "La Bleu," J. Scott's "Humming Bird," Blonde's "Gray Bill," "Gray Dick" 1st, "La Bleu" 2nd.

ONE MILE GREEN TROT.
3 in 5. 1st \$50, 2nd \$20. Entries: J. Smith's "Jerry," R. May's "Little Billy," J. Love's "Orphyrus," "Jerry" 1st, "Little Billy" 2nd.

NOVELTY MILE DASH.
1st quarter \$50, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$50, 4th \$50. Entries: C. Howson's "Nipper," J. Cline's "Black Diamond," R. Ross's "Bay Frank," 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters, "Nipper," 4th quarter, "Bay Frank."

GENTLEMEN'S RACE.
Half mile dash, the last race was well contested and the gentlemen riders in colors presented a very attractive appearance. Entries: Possegon on "Sardol," J. H. Macaul on "Raccoon," Saugray on "Ray Tom," Gotskill on "Gray Tom," Peck on "Pete," Fred. Kidd on "Paddy," J. H. Macaul won 1st, beating Possegon by half a neck.

The Qu'Appelle Brass Band played during both days of the celebra-

tion and visitors were very complimentary in speaking of their music. They certainly did give a number of excellent renderings of choice music.

A CLEAN SWEEP.

NO LICENSES FOR VIRIDEN OR ELKHORN.

On Tuesday the adjourned meeting of Licensed Commissionets was held in the Viriden town hall to take evidence in reference to the petitions against granting licenses in Viriden and Elkhorn, the Commissioners being Messrs. Campbell (Brandon), Thompson (Carberry) and J. F. Frame (Viriden). The attendance of the public during the day was very large, much interest being taken in the proceeding. The applicants were Mr. Cobb, (Ottawa House), Mr. Swanson, (Central Hotel), Mr. Elliott, (Viriden House), Mr. R. Trumbull, (Wholesale), all of Viriden; and Mr. Cavanagh, (Cavanagh House), Mr. Jones (Hotel), both of Elkhorn. Messrs. Goulter and Agnew appeared for the license-keepers, while the Revds. Joslyn and Langard acted as agents for those opposing the licenses. The whole day up to about 17 o'clock was taken up with hearing evidence on the different cases. During the evening the Commissioners met and received the evidence. Their final decision was that no licenses should be granted either at Viriden or Elkhorn on the ground that the applicants had neither of them sufficient signatures of bona fide householders. As a result of this decision no liquor will be allowed to be sold in these towns after May 31st, the date on which the present licenses expire.—Viriden Advance.

EDMONTON.

From The Bulletin.
—The lower Edmonton ferry began running on the 21st.

—Miss Shaw, from the Indian Agency on Stony Plain, was a passenger on the out going stage on the 18th inst.

—R. G. McConnell, of the geological survey, came up to examine the petroleum deposits of the Athabasca with a view of determining as far as possible their extent and value and also doubtless their southern limit.

—Fires are raging in the woods about sixty miles up the river and an immense quantity of valuable timber is being destroyed, Malcolm McLeod, who is lumbering for Fraser & Co., lost his shanty and camping outfit and a skidway of saw logs. His total loss was about \$600.

MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, is 80c.	
Oats, 22c to 25c.	
Barley, 30c to 40c.	
Beef, live weight, 40c per lb.	
Beef, dressed, 7c "	
Pork, dressed, 8c "	
Mutton, dressed, 12 1/2c "	
Potatoes, 20c to 25c per bush.	
Cabbage, 12c per lb.	
Butter, 15c "	
Eggs, 12 1/2c per dozen.	
Chickens, 13c per lb.	
Turkeys, 12 1/2c per lb.	
Geese, 12 1/2c per lb.	
Q. C. Salmon, 18c per lb.	

THE CRADLE.

CASWELL.—As Qu'Appelle on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. S. H. Caswell, of a daughter.

THE ALTAR.

CHURCH WEDDINGS.—At Spring Lake Farm, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Baker, M. A. Mr. William Chow, Jr., and Miss Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of A. R. Williams, Esq., of Mould, Wales, G. B.

TENDERS.

WILL be received by the Building Committee 22 or before noon, Friday, June 14th, for erecting a Town Hall in the town of Indian Head. Bidding to be completed by the 15th day of Oct., 1890. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of the undersigned. Lowest and only tender not successful is accepted. Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Town Hall."

By order
A. J. OSMENT,
Indian Head.

May 24, 1889.

STRAYED.

FROM KATERPWE, four two year old colts (three black marked and one white) last seen at Fort Coues. Any person giving information that will lead to their recovery will be rewarded.

May 17, 1889

FOR SALE. 60 GOOD MILCH COWS AND HEIFERS

Apply to
L. W. MULHOLLAND
Qu'Appelle (Station).
May 30, 1889.

LOST.

FROM Indian Head, Tuesday the 14th inst. a pair of oxen, one red and one dark mottled. Both had neck straps on when last seen. Any one giving information that will lead to the recovery of same will be suitably rewarded.

May 25th, 1889.

NOTICE.

STRAYED on to my place, Sec. 4-17-15, two ponies, 1 and 2 year olds, one dark gray mare, one sorrel horse. Owner can have same by proving property and taking them away.

May 14th, 1889.

ASTRAY.

PAN AWAY westward from the premises of the undersigned, Section 4-18-14, west 2nd meridien, a Bay Friesian Mare, heavy in body, banded 21 on right hip and arrows branded on left shoulder and left hip; has three white rasters; had on a 5-shed hair and about five yards of rope. Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery will be rewarded.

Qu'Appelle, May 22, 1889.

LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL

Trained Nurse,

For Medical, Surgical, Mental, and Mouth Cases.

Terms: \$8 per Week.

Address,
MRS. WARRING,
Qu'Appelle Station

May 23, 1889.

Court of Revision.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Revision for the municipality of South Qu'Appelle will be held on Monday, 3rd day of June, 1889.

At 10 o'clock, a.m., in

McLane's Hall Qu'Appelle.

Parties interested will appear themselves accordingly.

By order,
A. M. McLANE,
Clerk.

May 20, 1889.

BRICK FOR SALE

IN ANY QUANTITY

AT THE
Qu'Appelle Brick Yard.

J. DOOLITTLE.

FRANK MARWOOD

SUCCESSOR TO T. WELSH,
General Blacksmith

—AND—
Practical Horse-shoer.

A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. First Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. Burghall & Sons,

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

P. O. Box 409, Qu'Appelle

Jobbing Punctually attended to.

Estimates Free.

Designs furnished or Drafts made when Required.

CLARENDON HOTEL.

Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
BENNETT & CO. PROPRIETORS.

(Late of the New Glasgow.)

The Largest and Most Complete Hotel west of St. Paul.

Hot and Cold Baths on each floor. Large and convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Exchange Privileges. Ample Stables.

Hot and Cold Baths on each floor. Large and convenient Sample Rooms for Commercial Men. Exchange Privileges. Ample Stables.